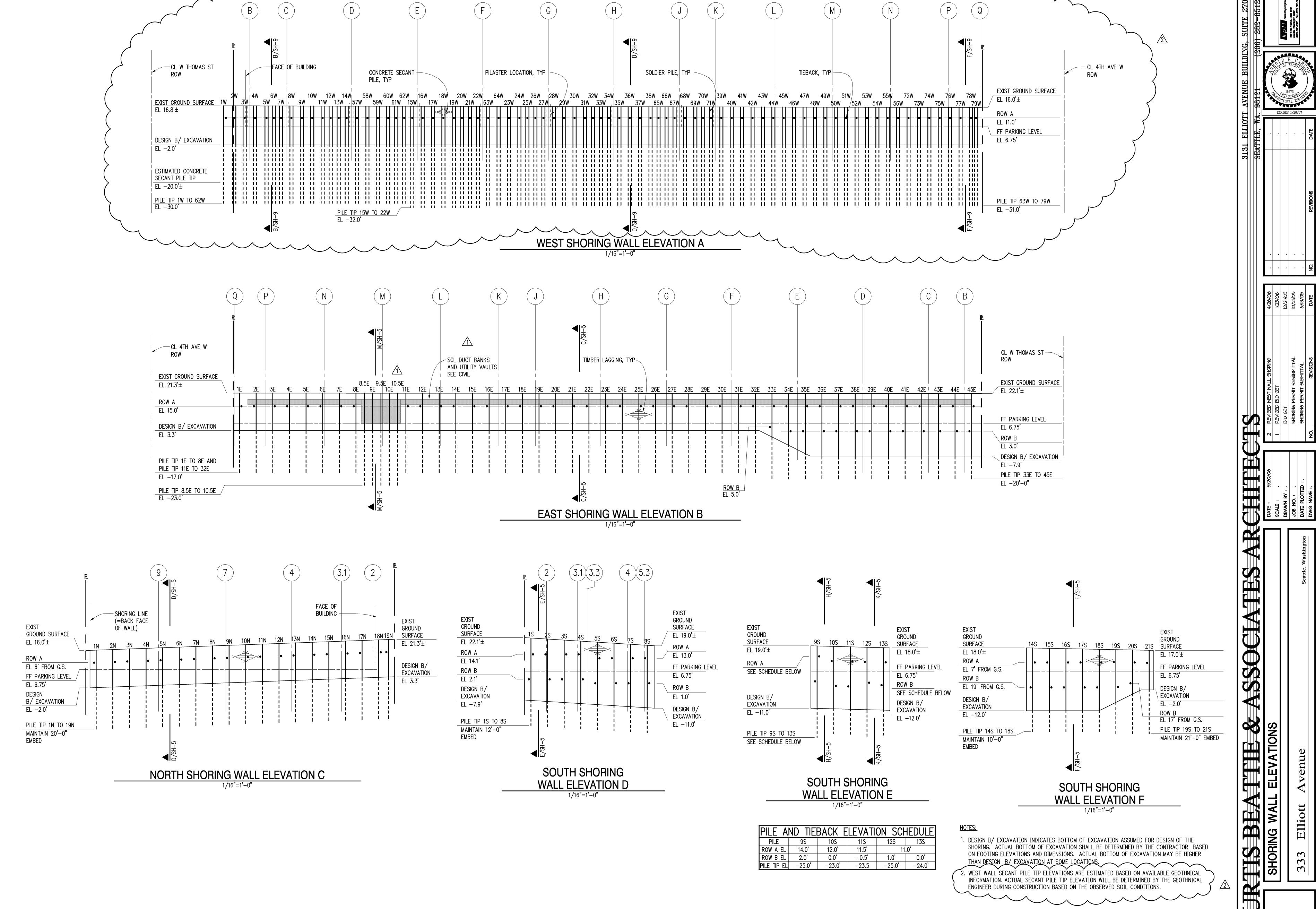
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SH-3

SH-2

Reference Documents:

- Geotechnical Report by Shannon & Wilson, Inc., dated June 10, 2005. "Recommendations for Prestressed Rock and Soil Anchors" by the Post-Tensioning
- 3. OSHA and WISHA Standards.
 4. Geotechnical Memorandum by Shannon & Wilson, Inc., dated March 28, 2006.

<u>Design Loads</u>: The recommendations for lateral soil pressures provided in the Geotechnical Report were used for design.

Submittals: Shop drawings shall be submitted to the Architect prior to any fabrication or construction for all structural items including structural steel and miscellaneous metal. Mix designs shall be submitted to the Architect for all concretes and grouts. Shoring monitoring results shall be submitted to the Architect, Engineer and Geotechnical Engineer on at least a weekly basis.

Inspection: Inspection by a qualified Geotechnical Engineer or independent Testing Lab will be provided by Owner for pile installation, tieback installation and stressing and welding.

Special Conditions: Contractor shall verify all dimensions of existing structures in the field and shall notify the Architect of all field changes prior to fabrication and installation.

Crack Survey: Prior to construction, the Contractor shall complete a written and photographic log of all existing structures as described in the specification. A licensed surveyor shall document all existing substantial cracks in adjacent streets, sidewalks and existing structures.

<u>Utility Location</u>: The Contractor shall utilize the services of the "Utility Locator Service" (1-800-424-5555) to verify the extent and locations of site utilities. If the actual field verified location of utilities could result in a conflict with the shoring, the Engineer shall be notified immediately.

Prior to construction, Contractor shall verify that overhead obstructions, including electrical lines, do not interfere with use of the Contractor's drilling equipment.

Concrete: Concrete work shall conform to all requirements of Chapter 19 of the International Building Code. Concrete strengths shall be verified by 28-day standard cylinder tests, unless approved otherwise. Grout strengths shall be verified by 2-inch cube tests per ASTM C109. Concrete mixes shall be as follows:

Minimum Cement Per Cubic Yard

3000 4 sacks Pile structural concrete

— 1 1/2 sacks Pile lean concrete, secant piles

Admixtures that weaken the concrete mix shall not be allowed.

As an alternative to the above, the Contractor shall submit concrete mix designs to the Engineer for approval two weeks prior to placing any concrete. The alternate mix design will be reviewed for conformance to IBC Chapter 19.

Grout: Tieback grout shall be neat cement with a minimum of nine 94-pound sacks of cement per cubic yard of grout.

Prestressing Steel: Uncoated Seven Wire Stress Relieved Strand Grade 270 shall conform to ASTM A416. Steel Thread Bar Grade 150 shall conform to ASTM A 722.

Steel Reference Specifications: Design, fabrication and erection shall be in accordance with the following specifications:

- AWS D1.1, -2000

Structural Steel

 AISC Specification for the Design, Fabrication and Erection of Structural Steel for Buildings, 9th Edition

Welding

Washington Association of Building Officials (WABO)

ASTM A 615, Grade 60

AWS prequalified joint details

Steel Materials:

Reinforcing steel

Welder Certification

Structural steel (except as noted below) - ASTM A 36 UNO - ASTM A 992, Grade 50 Structural steel W12 & larger ASTM A 36 UNO Connection material. angles, plates, and misc. steel E70XX UNO Welding electrodes ASTM A 53. Grade B

- ASTM A 500, Grade B Structural Tubes ASTM A 307 UNO

Sawn Lumber: Sawn lumber shall conform to "Grading and Dressing Rules," West Coast Lumber Inspection Bureau (WCLIB), latest edition. Lumber shall be one of the two grades listed below:

(base values) <u>Grade</u> 4x - Timber Lagging Douglas Fir-Larch No. 2 900 Timber lagging shall be pressure—treated with waterborne preservatives in accordance with AWPB LP-22 to a minimum retention of 0.4 lbs./cu. ft. Lagging shall be rough cut.

SHORING PROCEDURE <u>Verification</u>: Dimensions and location of existing structures shall be verified prior to fabrication and installation of any structural member. Notify the Engineer about any discrepancies

Hole Drilling: Pile and anchor holes shall be drilled without loss of ground and without endangering previously installed piles and anchors. The geotechnical report recommends the use of casing to prevent collapse of the drilled hole in loose soils and soils that are below the groundwater level. See the geotechnical report for possible obstructions. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$ Excavation Below Tiebacks: Tieback installation and stressing shall be completed prior to excavating more than 1 foot below centerline of anchor level at the west wall and 2 feet below the centerline of anchor level at all other walls.

Cut off and/or remove all components of shoring wall in City Right-of-Way 4 feet below grade following construction. Destress all tiebacks after concrete floor and walls above have attained design strength and after obtaining approval from the Engineer. See N/SH-5 and P/SH-5 for special tieback destressing procedure for the south wall.

Lagging: Timber lagging shall be installed at the north, south and east shoring walls. Voids between lagging and soil shall be backfilled immediately after lagging installation using a free draining backfill material selected by the Shoring Contractor. Drainage behind the wall must be maintained. It is the Contractor's responsibility to limit the amount of exposeds soil without lagging to avoid loss of soil. Excavation to install lagging below the ground shall be limited to 3 feet.

TIEBACK STRESSTING AND TESTING

Performance and proof tests shall be conducted on the tiebacks in accordance with Reference 2. Portions of these recommendations are outlined as follows:

Performance Tests

- 1. Prior to installing production anchors within a particular soil stratum, a performance test shall be accomplished for each anchor type and/or installation method that will be used. Approximately 3 percent of the production anchors, selected by the Geotechnical Engineer shall be performance tested by cyclical loading in 25 percent increments to 200 percent of design capacity. The 200 percent load shall be held for a minimum of 60 minutes. Successful 200 percent test anchors may be utilized as production tiebacks.
- 2. The performance test shall consist of recording the load and deflection measurements over a series of load cycles. The testing procedure and load increments recommended in Reference 2 shall be used for the performance test. The final maximum test load shall be maintained for at least 60 minutes.
- 3. The maximum stress in the prestressing steel shall not exceed 80 percent of the guaranteed ultimate tensile strength (GUTS) during performance testing. Piles and tiebacks may require extra reinforcement to permit stressing to 200 percent of the design load as required by the performance test.
- 4. A successful performance test shall meet the following criteria:
- A. Exhibit a near linear relationship between load and movement over the 200 percent test
- B. The creep rate does not exceed 0.080 inches/log cycle time during the final log cycle of
- C. The total elastic movement exceeds 80 percent of the theoretical elastic elongation of the free stressing length.

Test results from anchors not meeting these criteria shall be reviewed by the Geotechnical Engineer and the Engineer to determine if a replacement anchor is

Proof Test of Production Anchors

- 1. Each production anchor shall be proof-tested to 133 percent of the design load.
- 2. A proof test shall consist of incrementally loading an anchor to 133 of the design load. The testing procedure and load increments recommended in Reference 2 shall be used for the proof test.
- 3. A successful proof test shall meet the following criteria:
- A. Exhibit a near linear relationship between load and movement over the 133 percent test
- B. The creep rate does not exceed 0.04 inches for the 10 minute hold period of the final
- C. The total elastic movement exceeds 80 percent of the theoretical elastic elongation of

the free stressing length. Test results from anchors not meeting these criteria shall be reviewed by the Geotechnical Engineer and the Engineer to determine if a replacement anchor is

- 4. Following successful proof loading, each anchor shall be locked—off at 80 percent of design loading required.
- 5. The maximum stress in prestressing steel shall not exceed 60 percent of the ultimate tensile strength at the design loads.

Jacking and Test Apparatus

required.

- 1. The anchor load shall be measured with a pressure gage calibrated with the jack and accurate enough to read 100 psi changes in pressure. The pump shall be capable of applying each load increment for performance and proof tests in less than 60 seconds.
- 2. The movement of the anchor during testing shall be recorded to the nearest 0.001

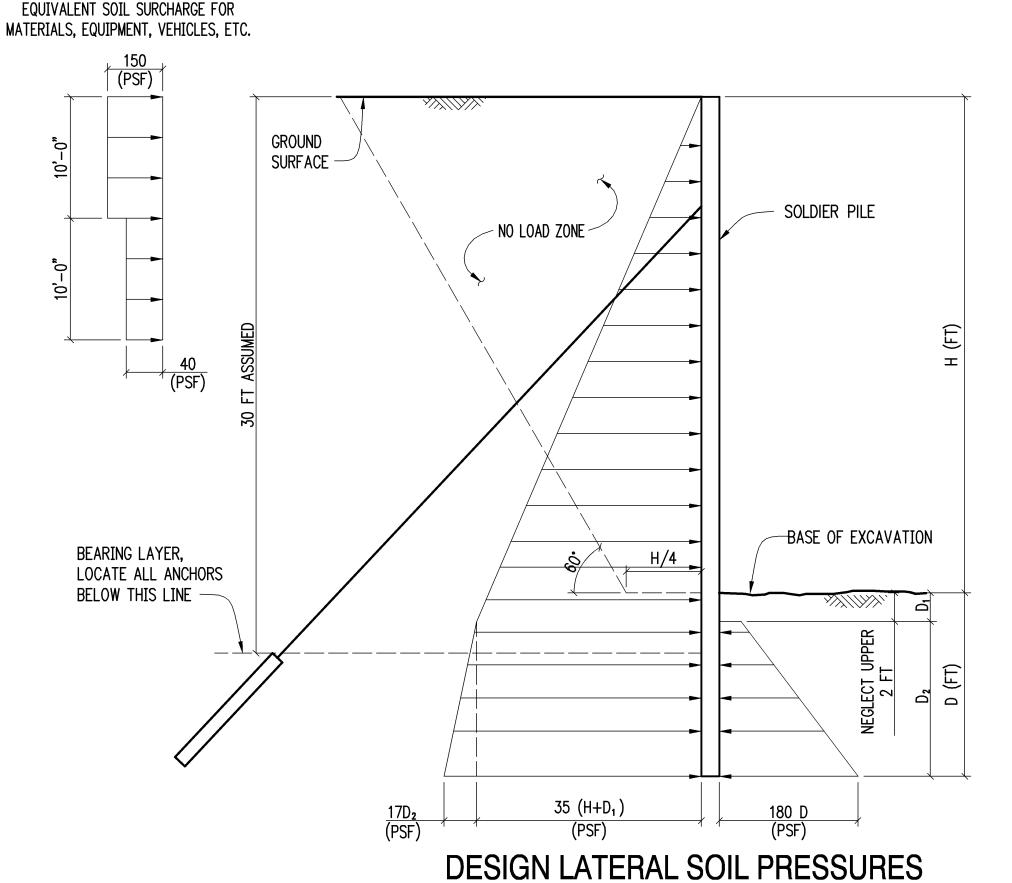
Pile Bracing for Tieback Testing

Steel bracing may be required during tieback stressing and testing to restrain the soldier piles from twisting. The locations and configuration of the bracing will be determined in the field at the time of construction. The cost to and install the bracing will be considered

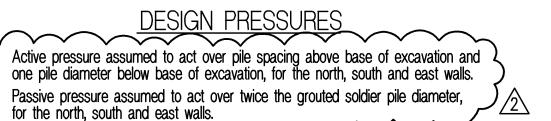
SHORING MONITORING

Monitoring of the shoring system, conducted by the Contractor, shall include measurements of vertical and horizontal movements of each soldier pile as directed by the Geotechnical Engineer. Monitoring points shall be located at the top of the soldier piles, strategically located to facilitate easy measurement by the surveyor. Ground surface monitoring shall be established on hardscapes surrounding the site as directed by the Geotechnica Engineer. Monitoring points shall be established on all adjacent buildings and shall be monitored daily during active excavation. Acceptable settlements will depend on the sensitivity of the surface or subsurface structure, therefore, settlement criteria will be established by the Geotechnical Engineer during active excavation. Additional monitoring points may be established at the direction of the Geotechnical Engineer.

The measuring system used for shoring monitoring shall have an accuracy of at least 0.01 foot. All reference points on the existing ground surface shall be installed and read prior to commencing the excavation. Subsequent points at depth along the shoring wall shall be installed and read as soon as possible during excavation. All reference points shall be read prior to and during critical stages of construction. The frequency of readings will depend on the results of previous readings and the rate of construction. As a minimum, readings shall be taken twice a week throughout construction until the shoring walls are completed. Readings shall be taken once a week by a licensed land surveyor. More frequent readings may be required at critical times during construction or if deemed appropriate by the Geotechnical Engineer. All readings shall be submitted to the Engineer and Geotechnical Engineer for review. If movement is observed to be 1 inch or greater, construction of the shoring system shall stop. The contractor, Engineer and Geotechnical Engineer shall evaluate the cause of the movement and implement mitigation measures, if deemed appropriate.



CANTILEVER OR SINGLE-SUPPORT TIEBACK

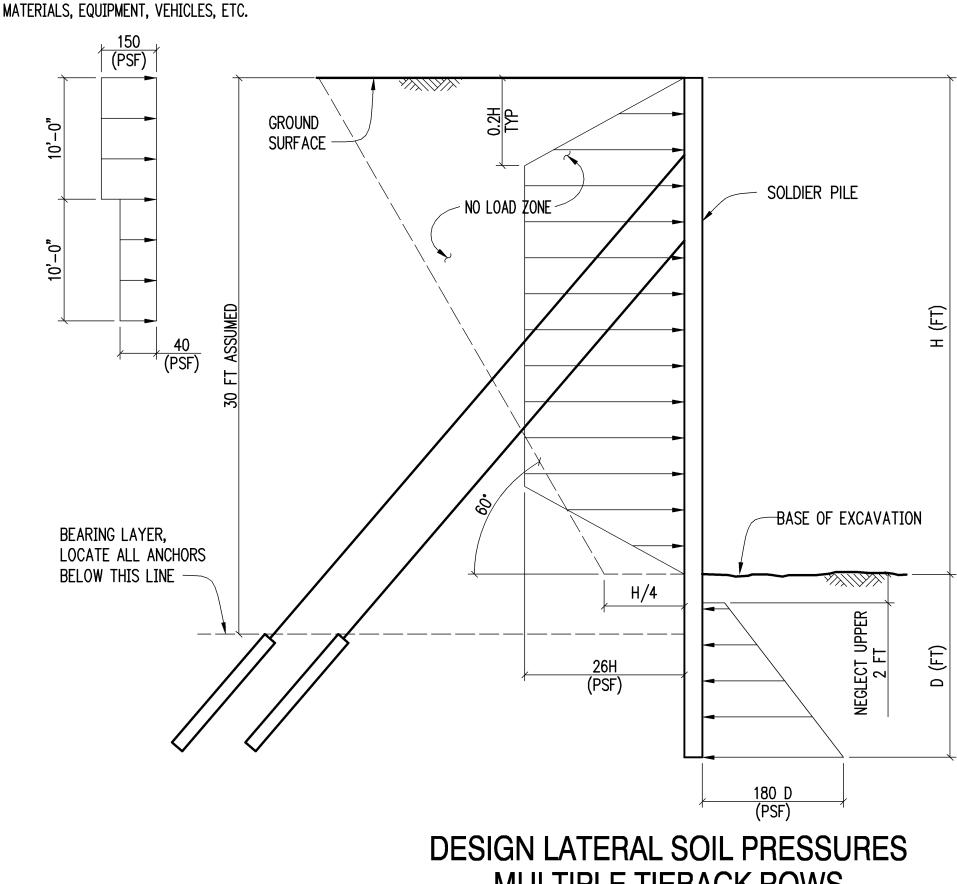


- All units in feet and pounds. 4. Allowable soil friction between concrete and soil for shaft = 20 KSF in dense native soil. 5. Allowable shaft end bearing = 15 KSF.
- 6. Anchor lengths assume 4.0 KLF bond strenth in anchor zone. The contractor shall select drilling methods and anchor size to achieve this capacity.
- Depth of dewatering assumed to be at bottom of excavation except at west wall.
- 8. Design does not include hydrostatic pressures above assumed groundwater table. 9. Lateral surcharge pressure is based on an assumed traffic surface surcharge of 300 psf
- acting over a 10 foot wide influence area, per the Geotechnical Report. 10. Railroad surcharge = 1882 PSF over 8.5 foot width for piles at west wall.
- 11. Bearing layer assumed to be 30 feet below ground surface based on information

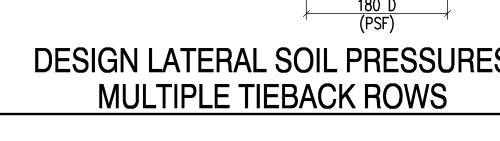
SHORING DRAWING ABBREVIATIONS

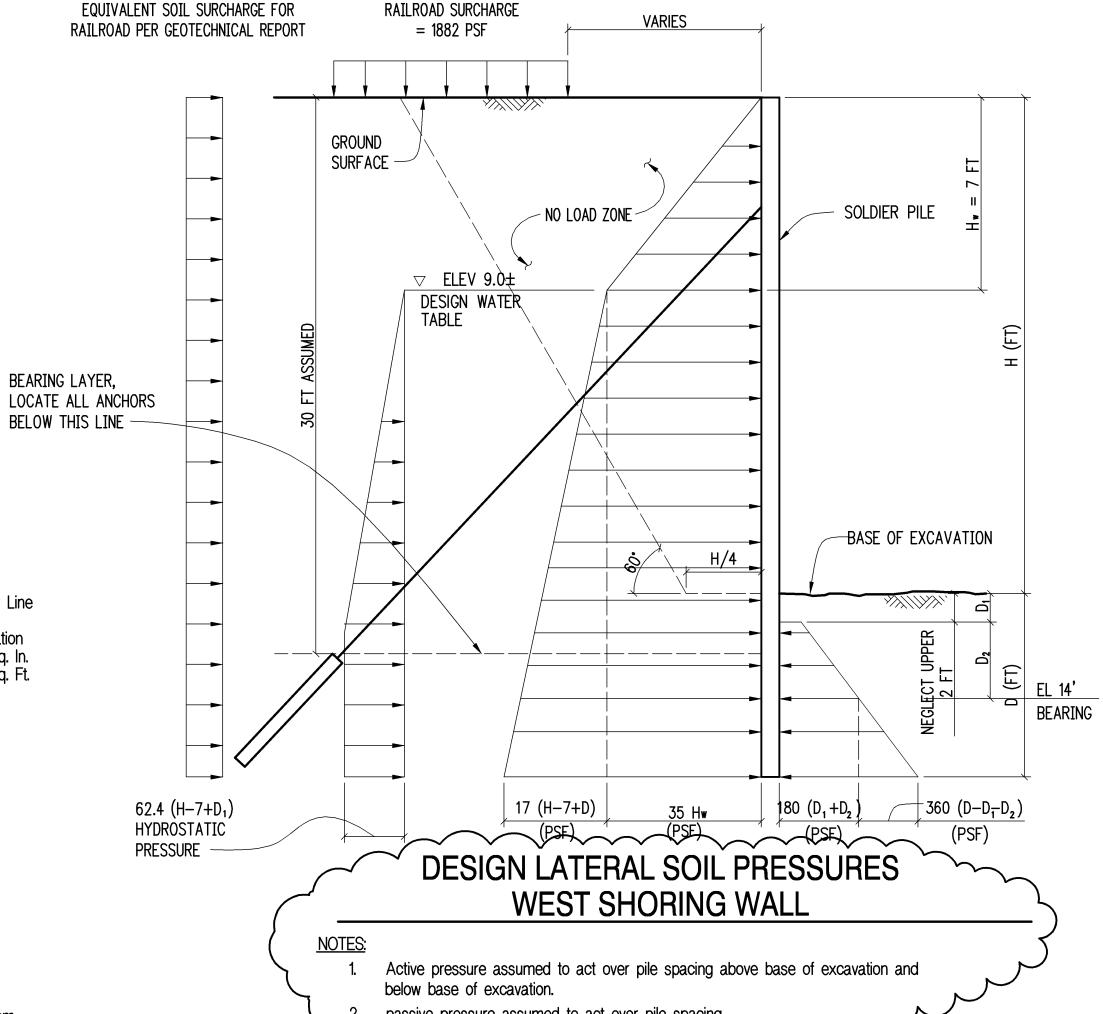


Outside Face



EQUIVALENT SOIL SURCHARGE FOR





passive pressure assumed to act over pile spacing...

DRAWING INDEX

SHORING NOTES

SHORING WALL ELEVATIONS

SHORING DETAILS

SHORING WALL SECTIONS AND DETAILS SHORING DETAILS

SHORING DETAILS SHORING DETAILS

SHORING WALL SECTIONS

SH-1

SHORING DETAIL

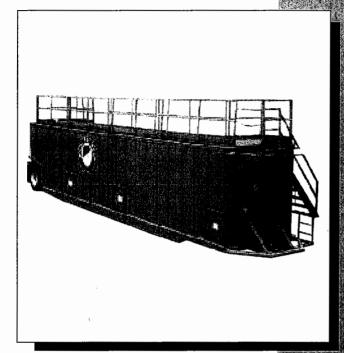
1/4" = 1'-0" R

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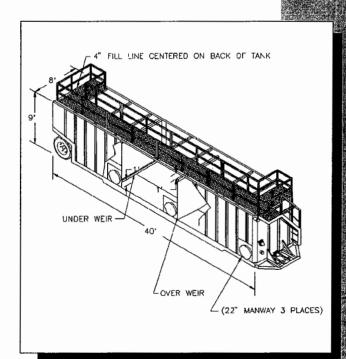
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APPENDIX B

DEWATERING TREATMENT SYSTEM COMPONENT SPECIFICATIONS AND CUT SHEETS



18,100 Gallon Weir Tank



Tank Dimensions

18,100 Gallon Worksafe^m WEIR TANK

- erreW religioù bliges evo 🔸
- Safety staticway
- Complete guarditall system.
- "V" shaped floor with 4" valves at each endifor - quick cleaning
- Easy to move and transport

VorkSafe™Weir tanks come with a "V" shaped ithor, allowing any residual third, in the bank to easily thish out through the Boorlevel 4th valves. (Shab ease, guard nails, and four 22" mainway hatches are standard equipment. This allows easy monitoring of tine fluids and easy cleaning when finished

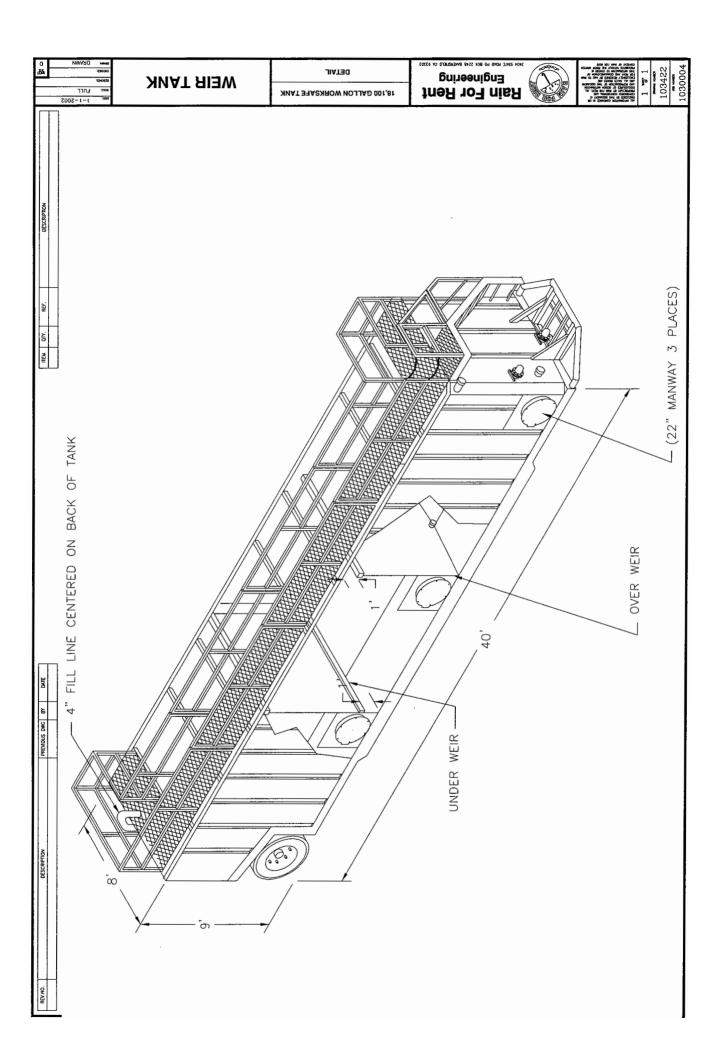
YDDRE ERSTENNING VENDY

Steel construction within resistive internal beautic Two 4" Britishally valves begated acceptance and or the We shape of those. Remainently standard and extention maximum manenverebility. Stainease attached to front end and avguard rail system on the bruk wellevey. Thise 22° manyay hateles: Daeli lank comes equipped with over and ander webs for shindle seperanon or liquids. These lanks are open top with a walkway and complete guard raile uniting the length of the tank.



RANKEORREN

P.O. Box 2248 • Bakersfield CA-93303 800 742-7246 • 661 399 9124 • FAX-661 393-1542 Internet: www.rainforrent.com





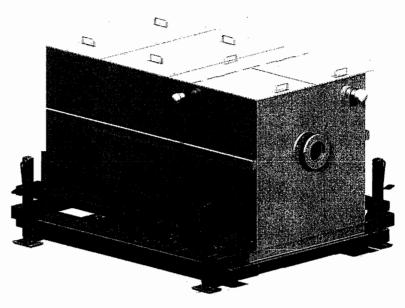
Meets API 421Specifications

FEATURES

- □ Removes free and dispersed non-emulsified oil
- Removes settleable solids
- Gravity flow oil skimmer
- Easy cleaning via removable vapor tight lids and 4 bottom drains
- No moving parts
- □ No power required
- □ Portable skid mounted
- Leveling jackstands

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

- Parallel corrugated plate gravity displacement type separator.
- Designed in accordance with API 421 to remove free and dispersed non-emulsified oil and settleable solids
- 5 cubic feet sludge capacity



MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS

- □ Chambers constructed of 304 stainless steel
- □ Coalescing packs are made of a special oil attracting material with ½" media standard
- OWS 200 requires 12 coalescing packs
 Packs are supplied separately
 Each pack is 4' long x 1' wide x 1' tall
- □ Inlet and outlet are 6" 150# flanges
- □ Oil drain is 2" male threaded pipe
- □ Sludge drains are 2" ball valves, female threaded outlet
- Overflow drain is 3" male threaded pipe
- □ Separator footprint:

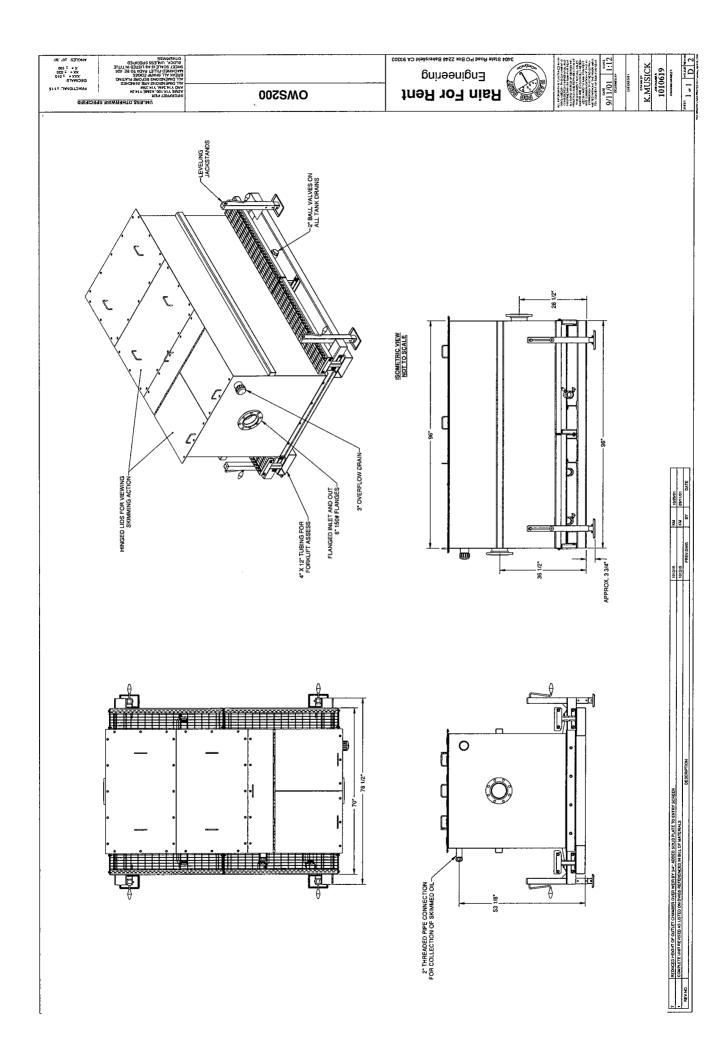
102" Long x 82" Wide x 64" High

□ Dry shipping weight – 2,700 lbs. (Skid Mounted)

FLOW RATES ARE BASED UPON SPECIFIC GRAVITY, AS SHOWN BELOW								
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 0.7 0.85 0.9 0.95								
FLOW RATE (GPM):	300	250	210	90				

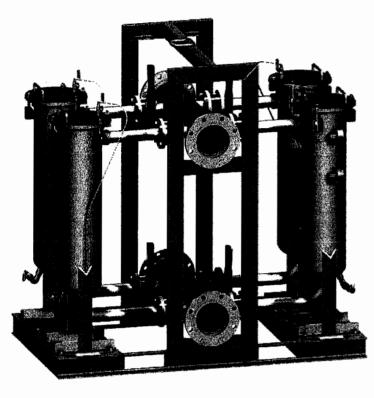
RAIN FOR RENT

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SEDIMENT FILTRATION



BF400

■Up to 400 GPM

MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS

- Chambers constructed out of 304 stainless steel
- Piping constructed out of 304 stainless steel
- Each bag filter chamber holds one (1) 7" x 30" double stitched filter bag
- Maximum operating pressure is 125psi
- Stainless steel inlet and outlet manifolds

FEATURES

- Manifold connections are 6" 150lb flanges
- · Quadruple bag filter
- Bag filter for high solids holding capacity
- Replaceable bag filters from 100 to 1 micron nominal rating •
- Isolation valving per chamber
- No moving parts
- Skid mounted

AVAILABLE ACCESSORIES

- Power Prime Pumps
- Spill Guard Containment berms
- Stainless Steel 304 and Carbon Steel storage tanks in Bi Level, Mixer, Weir and Manifold configurations
- Polyethylene storage tanks
- HDPE pipe and fittings
- · Roll off boxes, dewatering bins and vacuum boxes
- Flow meters and pressure reducing/ sustaining valves
- Aluminum victaulic pipe and fittings Suction and discharge hose

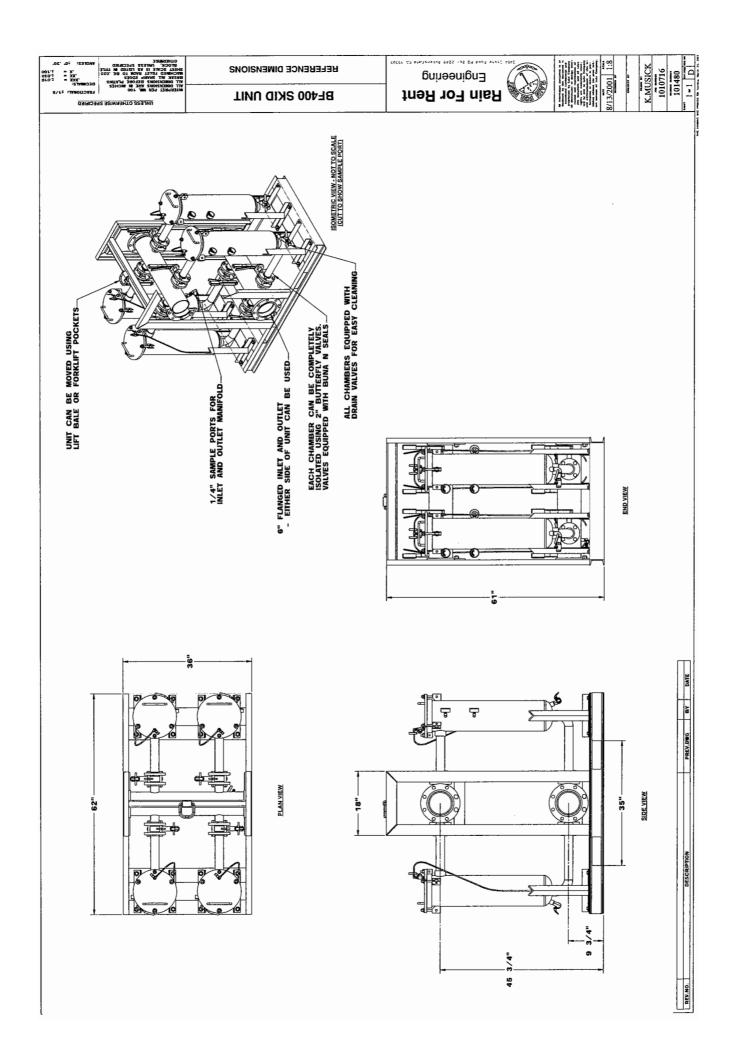
TECHNICAL

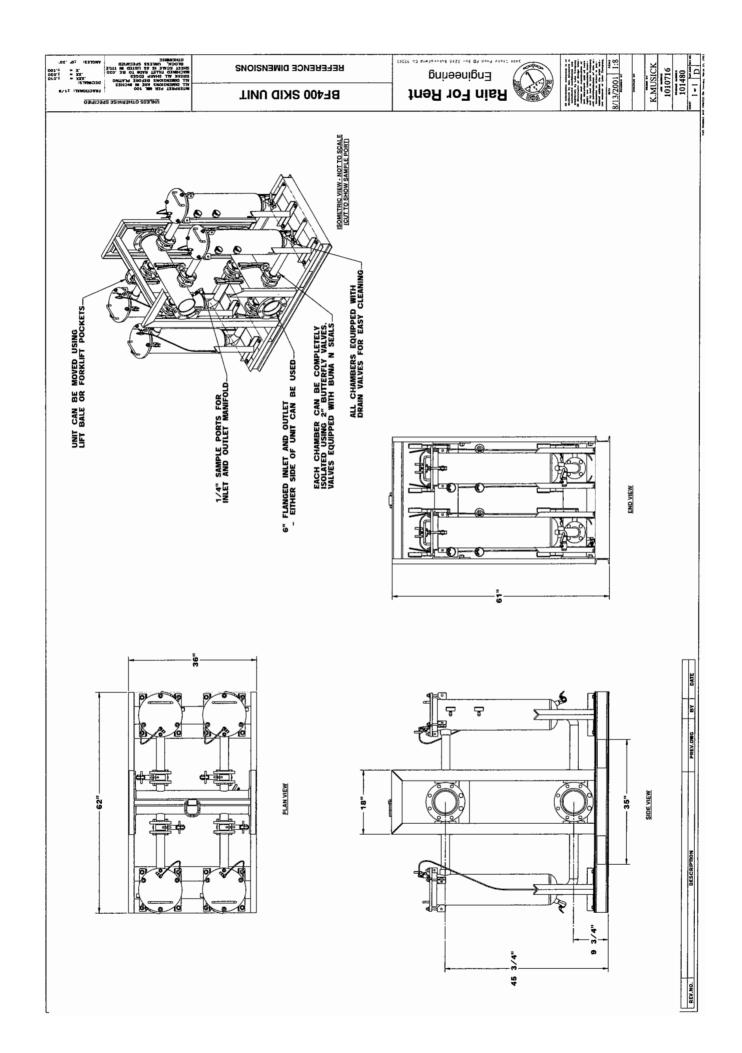
- · Bag filter chamber connect in parallel
- Units are fitted with bleed valves and pressure gauges
- System can stand alone for sediment removal or be used in combination with filter equipment
- Footprint: 62" long x 36" wide x 61" high
- Dry weight: 1,150lbs.



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ACTIVATED CARBONS

Clean Environmental Concepts, Inc. offers a full range of high quality activated carbons. Virgin and reactivated carbons from various raw materials, including coal and coconut shell, are provided in granular, pelletized and powdered forms. Standard products as well as custom products are available to meet the requirements of your application. Packaged in super sacks, drums, bags, pails, cargo trailers, bulk containers, or your custom containers, most carbons are in stock for quick shipment.

Carbon Type	U.S. Mesh	Iodine Number	Density (g/cc)	Density (#/ft³)	Moisture (%)	Hardness (#)	Ash (%)	Molasses Number
CGV	**	800-1,000	0.48	30	5	96	12	200
CGV-AW	**	900-1,000	0.47	29	5	96	8	
CGR	**	800-1,000	0.48	30	5	90	12	
NGV	**	1,000-1,100	0.52	33	5	98	4	
NGV-WW	**	1,000-1,100	0.52	33	5	98	2	
NGV-AW	**	1,000-1,100	0.52	33	5	98	1	
NGR	**	900-1,000	0.48	30	5	97	5	
MGR	**	700-1,000	0.47	29	5	90	12	

C=Coal, N=Coconut, M=Mix, G=Granular, V=Virgin, R=Reactivated, AW=Acid Washed, WW=Water Washed

^{**} Standard U.S. Mesh Sizes = 8x30, 8x40, 12x30, 12x40, 20x50

VAPOR PHASE												
Carbon Type	U.S. Mesh	Activity (% CCl ₄)	Density (g/cc)	Density (#/ft³)	Moisture (%)	Hardness (#)	Ash (%)					
CGV	**	55-65	0.45-0.50	28-31	5	90	12					
CGR	**	50-65	0.45-0.50	28-31	5	90	12					
CEV	mm	55-80	0.45-0.50	28-31	5	97	12					
CER	mm	55-75	0.45-0.50	28-31	5	95	12					
NGV	**	60	0.48	30	5	97	5					
NGR	**	60	0.48	30	5	97	5					
MGR	**	55	0.47	29	5	90	12					
CEV-4K	4mm	70	0.60	38	15	. 8	8					
CEV-OC	4mm	70	0.56	38	15	8	8					

C=Coal, N=Coconut, M=Mix, E=Extruded (Pellet), G=Granular, V=Virgin, R=Reactivated, AW=Acid Washed

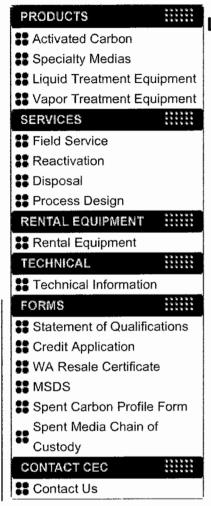
Pelletized (CEV, CER): mm = Diameter (0.9mm - 6.0 mm). Type CEV is also available with 8% ash content

ACTIVATED CARBON ADSORPTION EFFECTIVENESS

Activated carbon removes organic chemicals from waste or process streams in the liquid or vapor phase. Generally, high molecular weight contaminants are more effectively removed by activated carbon than are low molecular weight contaminants. Given organic contaminant identities and concentrations, Clean Environmental Concepts, Inc. can predict the effectiveness and capacity of activated carbon in your application. Useful for project planning, costing and treatment system sizing, activated carbon usage estimates are arrived at through adsorption isotherm based computer modeling.

^{**} Standard U.S. Mesh Sizes = 4x6, 4x8, 4x10, 6x12



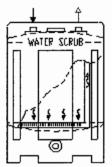


Liquid Phase Adsorbers

WATER SCRUB UNITS - Drum Type to 25 GPM

Models: WSU55, WSU85, WSU110

These economical adsorbers are your choice for low flow, low pressure liquid phase applications. Downflow operation and a slotted PVC underdrain maximize carbon bed use for removal of a wide variety of organic contaminants. High quality activated carbon provides for long adsorber life. Materials of construction are epoxy lined mild steel.



WATER SCRUB UNITS - Polyethylene Adsort

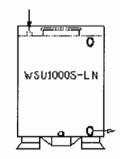
Model: WSU1000P

The WSU1000P is our most economical medium phase adsorber. Designed for flow rates to 60 GF constructed of corrosion resistant cross-linked pc adsorber provides high efficiency without stression of the west of

WATER SCRUB UNITS - Epoxy Lined Steel to 100 GPM

Models: WSU1000S, WSU1000SLN, WSU2000S

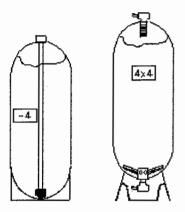
These low pressure adsorbers offer the economy and durability of epoxy lined steel construction. Available for purchase or rent, we stock these models for quick shipment.



HIGH PRESSURE ADSORBERS - FRP Construction to 300 GI

Models: FRP1447 through FRP63144

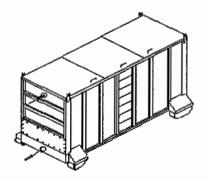
Liquid phase FRP adsorbers are designed to handle high pressure applications to 150 psi. Polyethylene lined fiberglass vessel const handle harsh waste or process stream conditions. A wide variety sizes and capacities are available to meet your unique requireme



HIGH PRESSURE ADSORBERS - Epoxy Lined Steel to 1000 GPM

Model: NCL Family, ACL Family

When your application requires high pressure capability and the durability of heavy duty lined steel adsorbers, our NCL and ACL units are your answer. The economical non-code NCL or ASME Code ACL adsorbers are available in a wide range of sizes including custom pipe, valve and control modules.



CLEAN WATER SYSTEM - Roll-off Boxes to 350 GPM

Model: CWS8000

The CWS8000 is a high carbon capacity non-pressure adsorber a provide extended carbon bed life and the economy of our roll-of design. Epoxy lined mild steel construction stands up to extreme stream conditions.

Clean Environmental Concepts, Inc.

PO Box 898 · 15403 NE Caples Rd · Brush Prairie, WA 98606 (V) 360-699-7392 · (F) 360-695-0358

LIQUID PHASE CARBON ADSORBERS

LOW PRESSURE												
Filter	<u>M</u> :	aximum Pe	r Unit	Weig	ght (pounds)]	Dimensions (ir	ches)			
Туре	GPM	PSIG	°F	Carbon	Shipping	D(LxW)	H	Inlet	Outlet			
WSU55	10	10	175	200	250	24	36	2 FNPT	2 FNPT			
WSU85	15	10	175	300	375	26	40 2 FNPT		2 FNPT			
WSU110	20	10	150	400	500	32	46	2 FNPT	2 FNPT			
WSU1000P	60	15	120	1,000	1,500	46	70	2 MQC				
WSU1000S	60	12	150	1,000	1,800	48	64	2 FNPT	2 FNPT			
WSU1000SLN	60	15	150	1,000	1,800	46x60	67	2 FNPT	2 FNPT			
WSU2000S	100	15	150	1,800	2,800	48	94	2 FNPT	2 FNPT			
CWS10000	350	N/A	150	10,000	15,000	180x90	100	4 FNPT	4 FNPT			
HIGH PRESSURE												
FRP1447-4	5	150	120	100	150	14	52	1 FNPT	1 FNPT			
FRP1665-4	10	150	120	200	275	16	68	1 FNPT	1 FNPT			
FRP2162-4x4	15	150	120	300	425	21	70	2 Socket	2 Socket			
FRP2472-4x4	20	150	120	400	650	24	86	2 Socket	2 Socket			
FRP3072-6x6	35	150	120	650	1,000	30	87	3 FNPT	3 FNPT			
FRP3672-6x6	50	150	120	900	1,300	36	88	3 FNPT	3 FNPT			
FRP4272-6x6	65	150	120	1,200	2,000	42	86	3 FNPT	3 FNPT			
FRP4872-6x6	85	150	120	1,600	2,500	48	91	3 FNPT	3 FNPT			
FRP6386-16x6	160	150	120	3,000	4,800	63	113	3 FNPT	3 FNPT			
FRP63144-16x6	300	150	120	6,000	8,500	63	171	3 FNPT	3 FNPT			
NGL 26	50	75	150	1.000	2.000		0.5	2 EN IDEE	0 EN IDE			
NCL-36	50	75	150	1,000	2,000	36	85	2 FNPT	2 FNPT			
NCL-42	75	75	150	1,500	2,750	42	87	2 FNPT	2 FNPT			
NCL-48	100	75	150	2,000	3,500	48	96	3 FNPT	3 FNPT			
NCL-54	125	75	150	2,500	4,200	54	54 96 3 FNPT		3 FNPT			
NCL-60	150	75	150	3,000	4,900	60 102 4		4 FNPT	4 FNPT			
NCL-72	250	75	150	5,000	4,900	72	114	4 FNPT	4 FNPT			
ACL 00	500	100	150	10.000	22.000		100	(000	(000			
ACL-90	500	100	150	10,000	23,000	90	156	6 SOF	6 SOF			
ACL-120	1,000	100 S = Steel	150	20,000	36,000	120	168	8 SOF	8 SOF			

R = Radial

P = Plastic

S = Steel

LN = Like New

Adsorption System Operation Planning

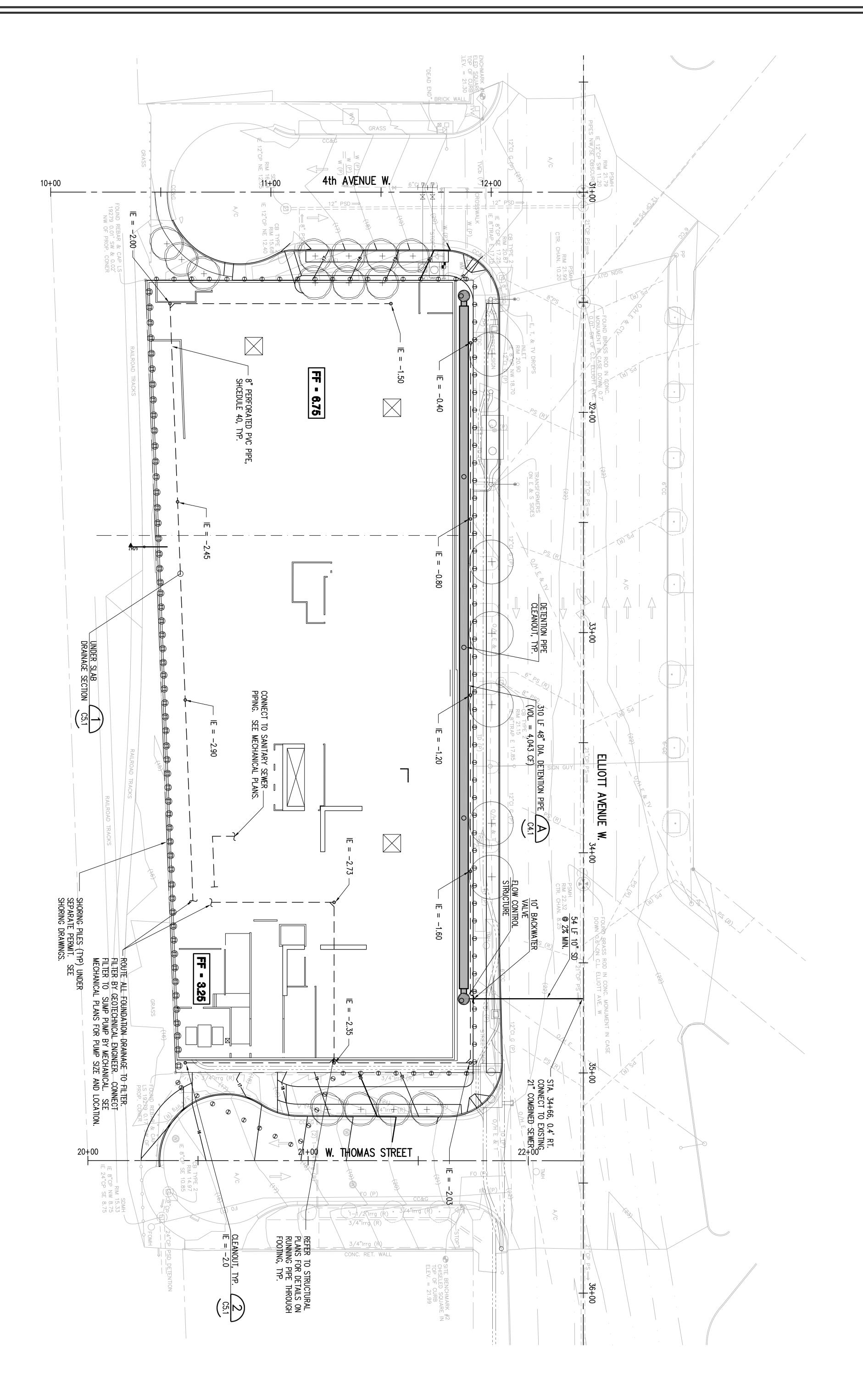
Planning for the operation of your activated carbon adsorption system begins before adsorber selection and installation. Properly planned, the costs of spent carbon handling and recycling are minimized. Issues include site location, system size, waste characterization, operator experience and adsorber type.

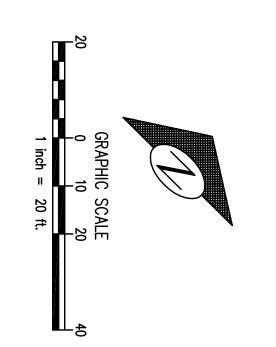
WARNINGS:

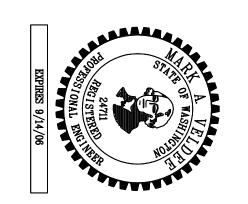
WET ACTIVATED CARBON - Due to moist carbon's preferential removal of oxygen from air, closed, partially closed or poorly ventilated containers or spaces containing wet activated carbon may present a low oxygen hazard to workers. If workers are to enter such a container or space, sampling, testing and operational procedures should be followed to ensure worker safety.

WARRANTY: The carbon adsorption units are manufactured in accordance with the specifications disclosed in the literature. No warranty, expressed or implied, is made relating to the suitability of the product for any particular application or purpose.

APPENDIX C UNDER-SLAB DRAINS PLAN







1. ROOF DRAINS ARE TO BE TIGHTLINED INTO DETENTION SYSTEM.
SEE MECHANICAL DRAWINGS FOR ROOF DRAIN CONNECTIONS.
2. INVERT ELEVATIONS ON FOUNDATION DRAIN CLEANOUTS SHALL
BE A MINIMUM OF 18 FEET BELOW EXISTING GRADE ELEVATIONS.
3. SLOPE ON FOUNDATION DRAINAGE PIPE SHALL BE 0.5% MIN.
4. ALL CONNECTIONS TO CITY COMBINED SEWER MAIN SHALL BE
BY THE CITY AT THE OWNER'S EXPENSE.
5. PLUMBING CONTRACTOR SHALL CONNECT ALL ROOF DRAINAGE
FROM THE BUILDING TO THE DETENTION PIPE SEPARATELY FROM
THE PLAZA DRAINS TO PREVENT ROOF DRAINAGE FROM DRAINING
INTO PLAZA AREA.
3. WHERE MECHANICAL PIPING CONNECTS TO EITHER THE COMBINED
SEWER OR DETENTION SYSTEM, AND HAS AN OPENING WITHIN
THE BUILDING BELOW THE SECOND FLOOR ELEVATION, A
BACKFLOW PREVENTER SHALL BE INSTALLED.

CURTIS BEATTIE & ASSOCIATES ARCHITECTS

FOUNDATION AND STORM DRAINAGE PLAN

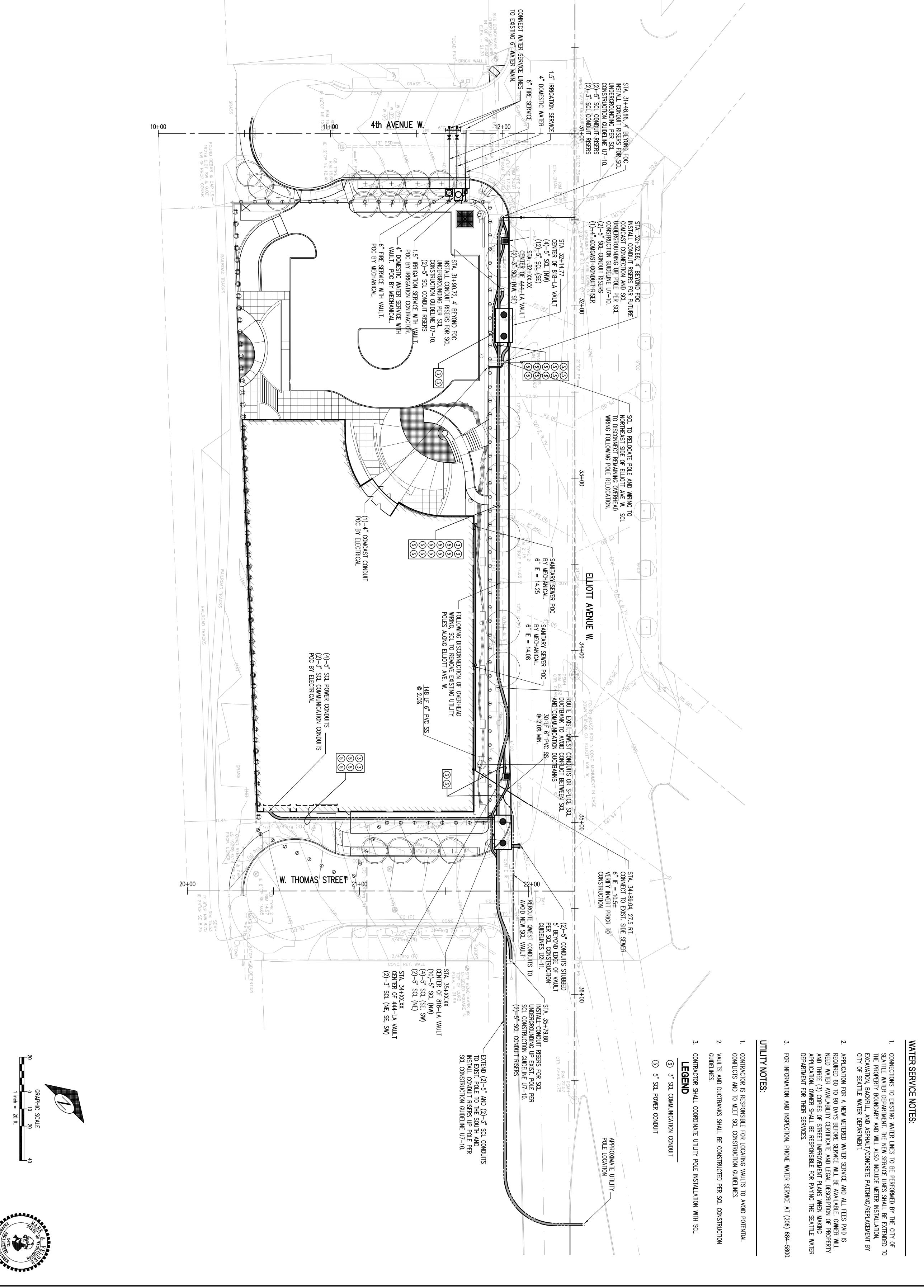
DATE: 2 NOV 2005 SCALE : AS NOTED DRAWN BY : EGR/TAL JOB NO.: 104608 DATE PLOTTED: 09Jan06 DWG NAME: 333 SD.dwg

2 BID SET 12/21/05 BUILDING PERMIT SUBMITTAL 11/02/05 NO. **REVISIONS** DATE

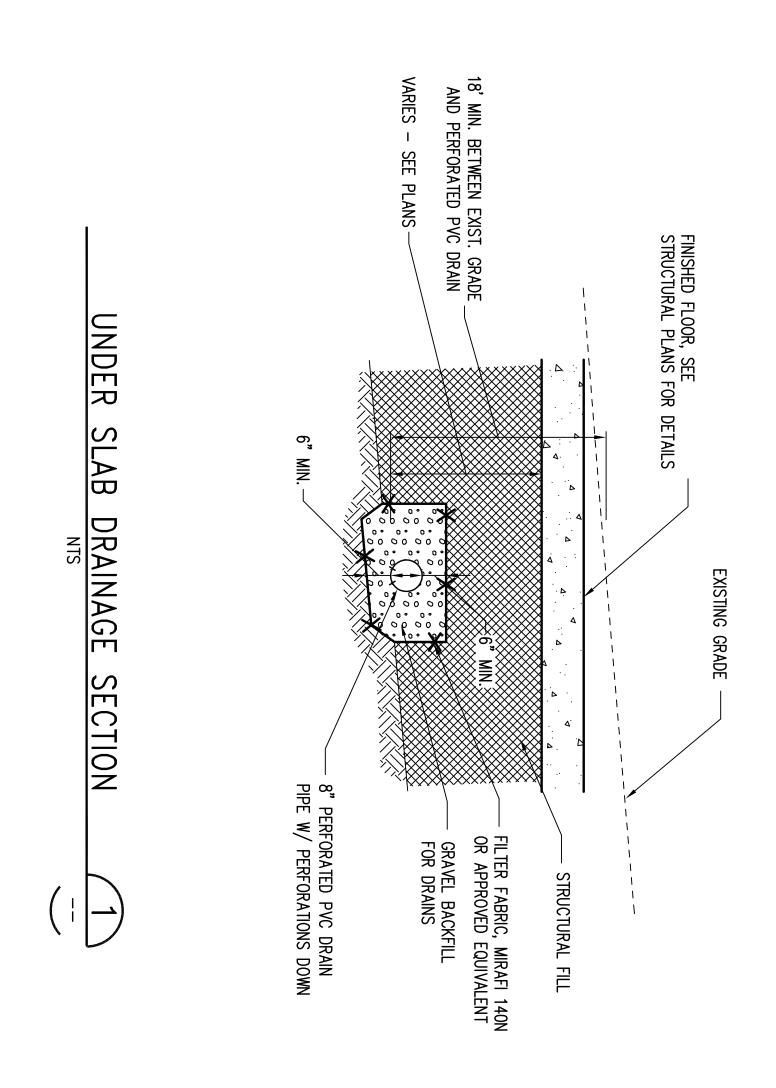
SEATTLE, WA. 98121 NO. **REVISIONS** DATE

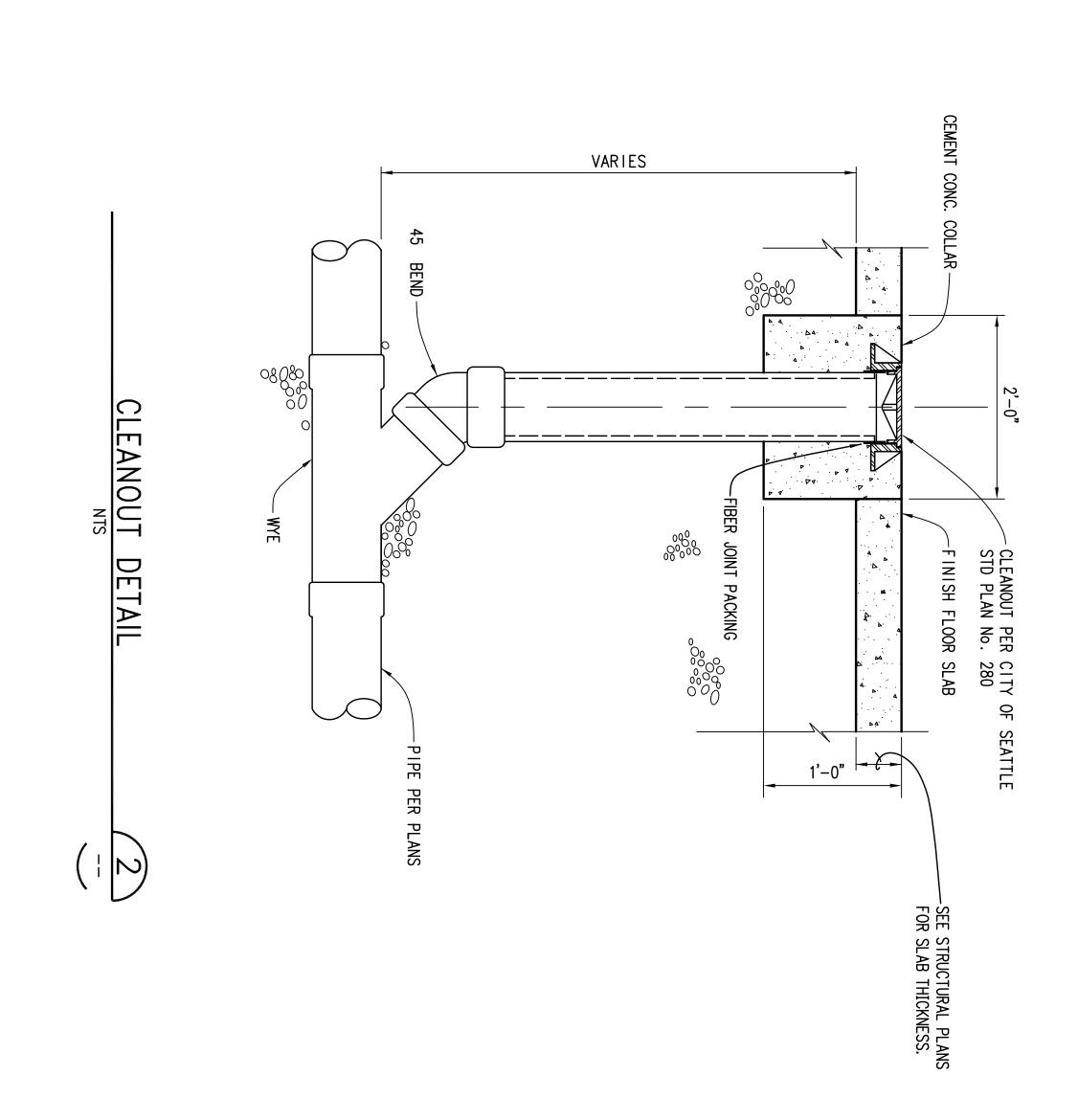
3131 ELLIOTT AVENUE BUILDING, SUITE 270 (206) 282-8512

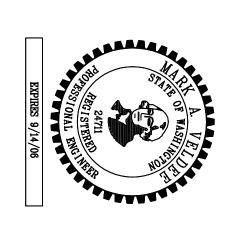
DRAINAGE NOTES:



3131 ELLIOTT AVENUE BUILDING, SUITE 270 CURTIS BEATTIE & ASSOCIATES ARCHITECTS (206) 282-8512 SEATTLE, WA. 98121 DATE: 2 NOV 2005 **UTILITY PLAN** SCALE : AS NOTED C3.1 DRAWN BY : EGR/TAL 2 BID SET 12/21/05 JOB NO. : 104608 DATE PLOTTED: 09Jan06 BUILDING PERMIT SUBMITTAL 11/02/05 DWG NAME : 333 UT.dwg NO. NO. **REVISIONS** DATE **REVISIONS** DATE







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		JOB NO.: 104608		BID SET	12/21/ <i>0</i> 5					
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		DWG NAME : 333 DT.dwg	N	O. REVISIONS	DATE	NO.	REVISIONS	DATE		